comes to only Rs 1,200, the Prime Minister's pay is about Rs. 1,500. The Prime Minister of England gets no pay, but he gets £ 5,000 as the First Lord of the Treasury. £. 5,000 in England is only Rs. 5,000 in this country. One pound there carries only as much value as one rupee does in this country. Therefore, the permanent Secretary to the British Empire gets only Rs. 5,000 but corresponding posts in India carry 4,000 and 5,000 rupees' pay, *i. e.*, the pay of the Executive Council Members in British Provinces, and we simply copy out the system existing in British territory. You say the pay and emoluments of an officer are the true criterion of the worth of his place, and you say that, unless you raise the pay and emoluments of the officer, his status is lowered. The proposition is untenable, and this idea should not be operative upon us in coming to a decision.

The third reason why I want this House to consider this point is whatever changes you propose to suggest to the Government, do not by any means affect the present holders of these posts, and I fail to see why they should be so very anxious to put up a fight for those who may come after them.

Then, there is another reason. You may think that the salary is based on the work that they are turning out. It is not so. It was based upon the individuals—not the present gentlemen. It used to be the custom here to bring in outsiders, gentlemen who have got high places in British territory, and naturally the State had to pay a higher salary to get their services. For example, in the Forest Department, and in the Police Department and all these places, the pay has been increased only when we imported officers from British territory. Therefore, it is only a series of circumstances that has produced this high salary, and any consideration that such and such salary is essential to keep the reputation of these officers should not be operative upon you. I do not wish to say anything more. These are the salient features I want the House to realise. But I may say, on my own behalf and so far as two of my friends are concerned, that we have no part or lot in this salary question of Rs. 600 to 800.

Government Advocate.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—There is an amendment standing in my name (i. e., No. 5) to this proposition and that is to add the words "including the Government Advocate" between the words "Department" and "be" in line 2 of the resolution. I wish to add only a couple of words by way of supporting that amendment, and I believe the mover of the resolution may not have any serious objection to accept that amendment. It may

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

be noted that I have not said anything with regard to pay. It is not with any sinister motive that I propose this amendment but my idea is to emphasise the status of the officer rather than his pay. The next sentence I am going to say about pay will also clearly show that pay is not the point, so far as this amendment is concerned, because, right or wrong, I am of opinion that pay can have nothing to do and ought not to have anything to do with the status of an officer. It is the man who fills the position that should establish the status and the dignity ; and in proportion to the way in which he maintains his dignity, certainly he will be respected and revered. As somebody said, "Rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man is the goal for all that". Therefore, I move the amendment that the Government Advocate also may be included in the major Heads of Departments.

Deputy President.—Your amendment applies only to pay, and you say you have nothing to do with pay. It is not an amendment at all. It is only fixing the pay of the Heads of Departments. The resolution applies to that.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—He may be given the pay too. What I said was that I do not emphasise the point of pay. It is the status that I wanted to emphasise. If the status carries that pay, I do not mind it. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I beg to second the amendment that he may be given Rs. 400 to 600.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.— He seconds the amendment that the Advocate may be given Rs. 400—600 and not that he may be placed in the first grade.

Deputy President.—The mover evidently means the pay. It cannot be otherwise.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Sir, I wish to substitute "Rs. 600 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 800" instead of "400 to 600". In other words, I oppose Resolution No. 5. Sir, there is apparently a considerable difference of opinion as regards the salaries of the Heads of Departments in our State. Some think that a small State like Cochin cannot afford the large scale of salaries paid in British India. But in the case of major Departmental Heads at least, we should not be influenced by the idea of economy alone. Status is as important a consideration as economy, and though we may not give them the big scale of pay followed in British India, we should at least put the major Heads of our Departments more or less on the same footing as those in the neighbouring State of Travancore. On this ground I consider the proposals of the main report as reasonable. The Committee has recommended to leave the sala-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ries of the Diwan and the Judges of the Chief Court alone since their reduction would be out of keeping with the dignity of the offices. It is also recommended to fix the salaries of the Departmental Heads of higher grade uniformly at Rs. 600 rising to 800 and of the lower grade at Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600. I hope this House will find its way to accept these proposals.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, I may be permitted to move Resolution No. 57 standing in my name which has reference to the same matter. It may be taken as an amendment. It runs thus:—

"*This House recommends to the Government, in disposing off the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, that the pay of the officers mentioned below may be fixed, for the future, at the rates mentioned here in connection with the names of each:—*

Diwan Peishkar *Chief Engineer* *Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer* *Police Commissioner*	*Rs. 600—800.*
Conservator of Forests *Excise Superintendent* *District Magistrate* *Secretary to the Diwan* *Director of Public Instruction*	*Rs. 400—600*

"*The two District Judges:—Their pay and grade is to be left as it is.*

"*Comptroller of Accounts:—This officer's pay should be Rs. 600—800 if he is invested with the powers that are now given to the Accountant-General, Madras, and he is given direct access to His Highness the Maharaja. The Diwan should have no control or power over him, beyond the right of reporting to His Highness, as occasion requires. That is to say, if he is invested with the real powers of an Accountant-General, and independence of position, with direct access to His Highness, he should be given the pay as suggested. Otherwise his pay should be only Rs. 400—600.*"

That is my proposal. Now, in moving this proposal, I should very much like to meet the arguments of the proposer and seconder of the previous proposition piecemeal. Since that will take up a lot of time, and since we are pressed for time, I shall express what I have to say on the matter in a general way. I shall refer also, here, in this connection, to some other matters, raised by the Special Finance Committee, about which the Government has also sought the opinion of this House. I adopt this course, so that I may not be obliged to take up much time later on when individual resolutions are moved.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I shall proceed to examine, very briefly, some aspects of the report in question. I am glad to state, at the outset, that the members of the Committee deserve the thanks of the public for the conscientious way they have executed their laborious task. The general policy of the report is acceptable to me, although in some important matters of detail I am not at one with them. I know that there is a general impression among the public that our services are very much over-paid. I know that a section of the public thinks that the services also should follow the theory of 'demand and supply'. Why not pay the officers very much less than what we are now paying them, if we can get men to do the work for less money? I do not, Sir, see eye to eye with the parties that think in this vein. *I am for efficiency cent per cent and no less.* I want our services to be above corruption and cheap temptation. I do not want our State to follow the example of the later Roman Empire or of the modern Turkish and Chinese Empires. The Romans used to appoint proconsuls on next to no pay, to *farm* the revenues of the Provinces and we know the result the system had on the unhappy inhabitants of the Provinces. The Pashas of Turkey were let loose on the citizens of the Empire, on very slender pay indeed, if any, to prey upon them and make up their own royal estate and the mainstay of the bigwigs of Stambour as well. The mandarins of China were also appointed on the same system and the havoc they have been doing and are to this day doing is current history. We do not want to go back to our own recent times either. We, at any rate the older ones among ourselves, remember the Government services we were having when we were paying our officers on the principle of 'demand and supply'. The adoption of the resolution of the Member for Vellarappalli will throw us back to the eighties of the 19th century when the income of the State was about 20 per cent of what it is to-day and a rupee purchased about what Rs. 2-8-0 would purchase now. We know, Sir, that whatever efficiency we have, in the State services, dates from the time when energetic and far seeing administrators liberally revised the pay-scale of the officers and established the latter on a basis of self-respect and comparative pecuniary independence. *We must keep that we have*, and I shall be no party to any retrogression. You might remember, Sir, that the theory of demand and supply is not now followed, generally, even by employers of labour in industry. Enlightened captains of industry have thrown that theory overboard and have started on a different and more modern one to the effect that *contented and prosperous labour is the best asset of industrialists.* Henry Ford and the General Motors Corporation, are, among a multitude of others,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

paying their workmen wages to-day, which will make the salaries of all but our highest officers look ridiculous. The lowest paid workmen, the sweepers, in the Ford factory get 6 dollars per day, which amounts to Rs. 540 per month. Ford is paying that amount, not because he cannot get labour cheaper, but because he wants efficient, contended workmen. He is not the most prosperous and biggest individual business man in the world by *accident*.

Coming now to our State, I iterate, I am for cent per cent efficiency and no less. I want our public servants to be above want, contended, prosperous and honest. The higher officers have, besides, to keep up the good name and prestige of the State. I do not want our higher officers to feel like pigmy parodies, when in company with corresponding officers of the neighbouring States of British India, Travancore and Mysore. Let us not reduce our State to the condition of toy States like Monaco and make it the laughing stock of the country. I do not for a moment want to countenance extravagance. I want economy, but not of the false and bad variety, which is really *miserliness*.

This idea of mine will, I hope, explain the proposals I beg to make in this connection.

Superior Officers.—I accept, generally, the grading of the Heads of Departments by the Special Finance Committee. I have, however, to make a few variations in detail. The Diwan Peishkar, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Police Commissioner will, according to me, be placed in the first grade. The Diwan Peishkar's place, I do not think, is questioned by anybody. The Engineer and the Doctor are specialists, and I do not think anybody will gainsay the fact that efficient specialists cannot be had for anything less. In British India, *Assistant Surgeons* and *Assistant Engineers* get this pay when they reach comparatively middling grade. The Police Commissioner's case requires a little more explanation, all the more so, since my proposal is in variance with that of the Committee, who want to reduce him to the second grade. The Police Commissioner is responsible for the entire peace of the country and a great amount of tact, ability, courage and initiative is expected of him. He must be a first class man to fill the post efficiently and *without restarting apprehensions among the various communities in the State*. His efficiency, further, comes directly under the purview of the suzerain power, in so far as that power has, under the existing treaty, obligations about the internal tranquility of the State. It appears to me to be clear, from every point of view, that the Police Commissioner should be a really first class man, and he should get first grade pay.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Passing on to the next, or second grade, I would place the Conservator of Forests, Excise Superintendent, District Magistrate, Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary to the Diwan in that grade. I believe there will be general consensus of opinion that the Conservator and Excise Superintendent ought to be in that grade, and I am at one with the Committee on the point. As regards the District Magistrate also there is not, so far as I am aware, much difference of opinion. At present the District Magistrate is far too poorly paid, either with regard to the importance of the office or the responsibilities attached to it. If the District Magistrate had more prestige and real power, I have no doubt but that the public would not have had serious reason to complain about the Magistracy. The District Magistrate should have effective and complete control over all Magistrates and his recommendations about particular Magistrates should be promptly and unhesitatingly accepted and acted upon by the Government. In fact the Government should never interfere with his actions, as regards his subordinates, except for the most potent reasons and even then only after referring the matter back to him. The District Magistrate, along with the Police Commissioner, is responsible for the peace of the State, and he can never be given too much power and prestige. I have a few suggestions to make as regards the lesser Magistracy, and they will appear later on. I am thus in entire agreement with the Committee, again, with regard to the pay of the District Magistrate. The Director of Public Instruction's grade is more controversial. I would not be understood to be minimising the importance of education. My proposal is based on a *special reason*. The Education Department has been organised recently by experts and has now reached a more or less routine stage. No special skill or ability is, it seems to me, required to carry it on as now. Later on, after, say, 15 years, the whole question of education may require looking into. An expert will have then to be appointed to go into the whole matter. Up to that time, I believe an officer with second grade pay will quite do. The present incumbent is to be superannuated shortly, and an officer on the lower pay may be appointed to succeed him.

The only remaining officer is the Secretary to the Diwan. I am distinctly of opinion that he should be placed in the second grade. In this as also in connection with the Director of Public Instruction, I am at variance with the Committee. The Secretary's work is more or less ministerial, and, though in itself of considerable importance, cannot compare with that of the officers whom I have proposed to be classed as first grade. I do not agree with the view of the Committee that some part of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Diwan's functions should be delegated to the Secretary. There is no occasion for it; nor do I think it will be safe to do so.

A word about the Comptroller of Accounts. The Accountant-General, in the Madras Presidency, is a very high-placed and responsible officer, as he, in the nature of things, ought to be. He has tangible control over all the Departments of administration, and naturally and very fittingly, *direct access* to the Governor-General. I wish our Comptroller also be vested with like powers with direct access to His Highness. In that case, and in that case alone, I am for placing the Comptroller also in the first grade. Otherwise he should be in the second grade, being, as he is, only a glorified auditor. I am here at one with the Committee, though with the modifications indicated.

The two District Judges may well be left as they are. I do not think that any change is called for. The same is my view as regards the Diwan and the Chief Court Judges, in both of which latter cases, I am entirely at one with the Committee.

Passing on to the lesser Departments, I am distinctly of opinion that the Panchayat Department should be separated from Agriculture. They should never have been united, and they have nothing in common. Nor is practical local self-government so unimportant as to be made a *side issue*. A Department of Commerce and Industry should be opened and the Departments of Agriculture, Panchayats, Commerce and Industries, and Co-operation should be placed on an equal footing, the Heads of the Departments drawing Rs. 200—300. I agree with the suggestion of a minority of the Committee that all these Development Departments should be placed under a Devolopment Commissioner (with first grade pay, as I would put it) who would work with the help of a Committee of eight persons, four of them the respective Heads of the four Departments and the others, four honorary members elected from the Legislative Council or nominated therefrom by the Government. The appointment of such a Commissioner would give a fillip to the four Departments and very fair returns can be expected, if a proper man be appointed.

I do not agree with the Committee's suggestion to create an Assistant Secretaryship. I suggest two things. An additional Joint Secretaryship be created, vesting in him the Diwan Secretary's existing powers as regards local self-government, judicial administration, internal political matters and the Secretaryship of the Council. He will be directly responsible to the Diwan in all but the last mentioned of his duties, and for that last part, namely, Legislative Council, he will be responsible to the Pre-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

sident of the Council. He will have equality of status with the Diwan's Secretary. If this course is not adopted, I would leave the present arrangement alone with the important difference that either the Secretary should be appointed from the elected Members of the House or, if an outsider, he should never be a Member of the House. The course now adopted here is not the practice in any of the Legislative bodies in India, so far as I am aware, and there is no reason why an exception should be made in our State.

I heartily accept the suggestion of the Committee that the pay of the Second Class Magistrate should be raised to Rs. 150 to 200. I am firmly convinced that the corruption that has lately been creeping on to the Magistracy of late, in the State, is to a great extent due to the poorness of their pay. I have already addressed this House on this matter in another connection, and do not propose to re-state what I have stated then. The Magistrates are given very great powers under the law and their emoluments should be fair and decent. A set of underpaid, dissatisfied men are not the best calculated to administer criminal justice, or for the matter of that, any justice. Let their pay be increased, as suggested by the Committee and endorsed here by me. I do not think there will be much difference of opinion on the matter.

I accept also the Committee's suggestion about a First Class Magistrate. But I do not agree with them when they say that the Kanayannur Magistrate should also be the First Class Magistrate. There ought to be a separate First Class Magistrate, as we had a few years ago, and he ought to be stationed at Ernakulam, in charge of the Southern Division. I am sure he would have plenty of work. A portion of the District Magistrate's appellate powers may also be conferred on him. First class cases are the more serious ones, and the present system of having them mixed up with the Second Class Magistrates' is entirely unsatisfactory and unedifying. I know the Cochin, Ernakulam and the Trichur Second Class Magistrates are pressed for time even without the first class cases that are now being shunted on to them. There is no meaning in saddling them with additional work in the shape of first class cases also. The result, ever since the present system has been introduced, has been unsatisfactory throughout. It is false economy to trifle with the liberties of the people, and additional dignity and safeguards given for the trial of the more serious cases will not but be beneficial. I say, then, that a separate First Class Magistrate be appointed at Ernakulam, on a pay, as I would put it, of Rs. 250—300.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Passing now to the minor appointments in the State, I am glad to say, again, that I am completely at one with the Committee as regards their general plan. The subordinate services have been under-paid for a long time past, and it is a cruelty to work the poor employees on such miserably pay. Limitations imposed by financial conditions have, no doubt, to be borne in mind in dealing with this all-important matter. Even a small increase of pay all round, in cases involving very large number of employees, results in heavy commitments. Hence one has to proceed very gingerly in dealing with this matter. The Committee's scheme appear to me to be quite reasonable, under the circumstances everything considered, and I am very loath indeed to suggest any departure from it. I may, however, state a thing or two. The last grade proposed is 25—40. That appears a reasonable advance. But I find no provision made in the report about the case of the employee who has been drawing the very low existing pay for long terms. I would suggest that, in the case of officers drawing pay in the lowest grade, the proposals should be given considerable retrospective effect. For instance, a clerk who is now drawing Rs. 25 and has been drawing the same amount for the last 15 years or twenty years should get a substantial benefit by the new scheme. He should be given the benefit of his past service on the lower pay. I would give, say, to a man, who has been drawing Rs. 25 for the past 15 years, the maxium of Rs. 40 of the grade, and proportionately to those of less service up to a minimum of, say, 10 years. What I mean is that some such arrangements should be made particularly to meet the cases of those that are about to be superannuated on the very meagre pay they are getting. I do not know what the financial commitment of such a variation would be, but unless it is prohibitively excessive, which I fancy cannot be the case, something may be done to ameliorate the condition of such employees.

I wish to mention here another matter. The control of the Chief Court over the subordinate judiciary ought to be complete and final. That is so in the Madras Presidency and Travancore and in other advanced States. Why should we not follow the system? The lower judiciary should be appointed on the recommendation, and only on that, of the Chief Court who should also have plenary powers as regards the transfer, promotion, suspension, dismissal, etc., of officers comprising the entire judicial system under the Chief Court. That is to say, the Government should accept their recommendations as final and binding, and pass orders accordingly, except in very peculiar and extraordinary cases, when the matter may be referred back to the Chief Court for further consideration. In any case no

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

order sohuld be passed in matters connected with the subordinate judiciary without the recommendation and concurrence of the Chief Court. This is a very important matter and perfectly in accord with the practice in England and elsewhere. In England, no doubt, it is the Lord Chancellor that has the patronage and the control; but the Lord Chancellor is the keeper of the Kings' conscience and the crystallised personification of the authority of the House of Lords, the Highest Judicial Court in the land. The Indian practice has already been referred to. I feel sure our Chief Court must have already taken up the matter with the Government. If they have not already done, so they should have. If this course is adopted, the whole judicial system will decidedly improve. The judicial officers will always have to remember that their everything depends upon the opinion of the Chief Court, which, they know, can only be won by efficient honest work. Besides, the unedifying scramble for jobs will cease, and the Government will be well rid of a patronage, which, I fancy, is often very embarrassing to them. Hence I say, from every point of view, the course suggested commends itself and should be adopted forthwith.

I do not accept the proposal of the Committee about the additional Judges and the increase of the jurisdiction of Munsiffs. The Munsiffs have abundant work as it is, and there is no use creating further congestion. The two District Judges, who have Sessions work also to attend to, cannot do without the Additional Judges. Speedy injustice is better than tardy Justice, and I would not be a party to further retarding the administration of justice by asking the Judges and Munsiffs to do the impossible.

A remark about a few other matters and I have done.

I fully endorse the recommendation of the Committee about the creating of a third Engineering Division. I have only to state, over and above their recommendations, that the posting of officers in the various divisions should have nothing to do with their grade, for otherwise, we are likely to get an unsatisfactory system of placing the various officers in the various divisions.

State conveyances.—The present system of buying unsightly and flimsy motor cars should be discontinued. It is uneconomical and inconsistent with the dignity of the august persons who are supposed to be served by them. A car that is worth, say, Rs. 2,000 and will be worth practically nothing after an year's use will be an economical failure, as compared with a car of the same seating capacity, but worth about double that in the beginning and retaining a good portion of its value and useful-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ness for a number of years. I have in mind the unsightly bus-like confabulations we have been introducing into the State, of late, as compared with the very decent looking seven-seater cars of something over double the price. The former have to be and generally are scrapped after an year's unsatisfactory and uncomfortable use; whereas the latter are good for periods of four and more years and in the meantime are not eye-sores. The maintenance charges also compare very favourably.

My proposals as set forth above do not differ very much from those of the Committee. The difference in overhead charges, I have calculated, is not appreciable and I venture to submit, from the point of view of efficiency, my scheme is somewhat better. I make the request here that, with the proposed revision of salaries, the revision of functions and powers, as adverted to already, may also be made so that we may get our money worth.

I am in accord with the observations of the Committee that the salaries of our officers *should not* be fixed in *strict proportion* to those of sister States, as based upon comparisons of revenue and extent. I am aware of the Travancore figures and do not think those figures need prevent us from accepting the suggestions referred to above. Travancore is no doubt a bigger State and has more revenue. But our offices and institutions have also to be integral ones and considerations of proportions are not the only or even vital ones that should prevail. We have reached a stage of advancement and it is up to us to hold it and go ahead. The acceptance of these proposals does not involve us, it seems to me, in any unbearable burdens, and even if we come to the necessity of finding additional sources of revenue, I say that, in the interests of true economy, efficiency, and progress, we should be prepared to foot the bill. I do not think the necessity has yet appeared, but if and when it should present itself, we should be prepared for sacrifices.

The Member for Vellarappalli and his seconder quoted instances of Japan, England and others. All these instances are beside the point even if they are relevant. The Prime Minister of Britain gets £. 5,000, Lord Chancellor gets £. 10,000 who is under him. The Attorney General is paid, I believe, £ 10,000 and the Solicitor General £. 6,000. If money is no consideratoin and people are prepared to make sacrifices to get prestige, why this variation in payment? Pay is really fixed according to the nature of work demanded. £. 5 000 is certainly not the equivalent of Rs. 5,000 as the seconder stated. The parallel does not apply. What is the pay of Members of the Executive Council

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of the Viceroy or of other High Officers in British India ? Most of them are appointed by the British Government. Why are those officers paid such high pay? You cannot shut your eyes to facts. Do you want to remain where you are and drift while civilised nations are forging ahead? The seconder stated that low pay was the order in Japan. Japan is a cheap country to live in. You can get things there for a rupee three times as much as here. Cotton goods are exceptionally cheap. Everything excepting rice is cheap there. Rice is not the only thing that man wants. Well, if enlightened altruistic gentlemen like my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Vellarappilli, are available to serve the country on meagre pay, then it would be time enough to cheaper the services. I am for satisfied officers, with a certain amount of prestige, who would not be tempted to *live upon us*. Let them get a little more pay. Let us not go back to pre-1900 days. We are very much interested in our public servants. They must not live *upon us* and they must not be pigmies.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I second the amendment with the exception of the Director. His pay might be Rs. 600—800.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I beg to support the amendment of the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura. I need not go over all the ground traversed by him though I can endorse many of the points he has already stated. He has laid stress on the point of efficiency. Efficiency has no comparison, and none the less is the watchword that he has uttered in this House, and I think that is what the people of the State require from their officers. Regarding the points urged by the mover of the proposition that the pay of the several Heads of Departments can be reduced from what it is now on the ground that they can live more economically, that they can exist on a small—amount at a fairly good amount of self-sacrifice—and serve the people for the pleasure or for the love of it, I think these are principles which cannot mature in actual practice. Many officers who are styled as the Major Heads of Departments have a wide range of patronage. I know and I think most of the Hon ble Members of this House are aware that they are pestered with recommendations and influences. In order that these officers may be above such influences, and in order that these officers may be independent to do justice to the Department and to the State, they must be well able to look after themselves by what they earn and not depend upon the good wishes and favour of the many friends all round them. By patronage, I mean appointments. In our State and in the country outside, the schools and, I may say, Universities are turning out a number of educated and half-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

educated men who are seeking appointments, who are in search of employments. There is no possibility to provide offices and employment for all of them. So preferment has, in many instances, to go by favour. Therefore, they seek favour. In seeking favour there is underhand dealing taking place at times to secure the job. To withstand this our Major Heads of Departments should not be pigmies. Further these Major Heads of Departments represent the State at certain junctures. They have to deal for the State, they have to negotiate for the State, they have to represent the State. For that they must be stalwart men of sterling character, and they should not have as pigmies to look up to officers of Sister States. Then there is the corruption, rank corruption which is always threatening the fringes of the Department penetrating into the inner side of it. I may say the people in this State of Cochin cannot be compared with the people of Japan or with the people of England for their moral rectitude and uprightness. Everybody will try to buy over officers and get as much as he can for his money. Nobody thinks that it is demeaning to practise such underhand things. When everybody is out to buy, *The small Officer* becomes accessible. The *big Officer* is rather very difficult to approach. So the Major Heads of Departments must be Major Heads for the sake of the people and not for themselves alone. We are not to think of the officers alone. This House is not a representative of the officers but the representatives of the people of the land and the people of the land want their rulers to be upright. By reducing them to pigmies, I think that we can get small thanks from those who have sent us to this House. So I am of opinion that the Major Heads of Departments must be placed higher so that their subordinates may look up to them with respect and regard to take advice and counsel and be guided properly

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ—സർ, ഞാൻ വെള്ളാരപ്പള്ളി മെംബറിന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹവും മറ്റു പലരും മെംബറും പറഞ്ഞ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളോടു യോജിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിനു് എതിരായി പറഞ്ഞ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കു് ചില യുക്തികളാണു് എനിക്കിപ്പോൾ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്

ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അഴിമതികാണിക്കു് വരുപ്പെടാതിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ നല്ല ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം കായ്മായി രണ്ടിക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. തീരെ ശമ്പളം കുറഞ്ഞുപോയാൽ അഴിമതിക്കു് ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നു് ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ അതുവളരെ കുറച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ന്യായമായ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ന്യായമായ ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ മാന്യമായി ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ആ തുക വെച്ചിട്ടു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ള്ളതു്. ൨൦൦ രൂപാകൊണ്ടു് അഴിമതി നിർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു്? (*Hear, hear*). ന്യായമായും മാന്യമായും ജീവിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തതിന്റെ ദോഷവും അഴിമതിചെയ്യുന്നവർ ൨൦൦ അല്ല, ആയിരവും ആയിരത്തഞ്ഞൂറും കൊടുത്താലും അഴിമതി ചെയ്യുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. അഴിമതിചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിനു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണം- ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് അഴിമതി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ചുമതല ബോധത്തോടുകൂടി ആ അഴിമതിയെ നീക്കിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ, ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശക്തിയെല്ലാം യഥാർത്ഥ ശക്തി കൂട്ടണം (*Hear, hear.*) അല്ലാതെ അഴിമതി ഇല്ലാതെയാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

സമീപ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ ഉള്ള വക്കീൽ കുറച്ചാൽ മറ്റുള്ളവർ നമ്മെ മോശക്കാരായി കരുതുമെന്നാണു് വേറൊരു ന്യായം. അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടെ ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരവും വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പുറമെയുള്ളവർ അവരുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ പരിഷ്കാരിച്ചാലെ നമുക്കു പരിഷ്കരിക്കാവൂ എന്നുണ്ടൊ? നാം ആദ്യം പരിഷ്കരിച്ചാൽ മറ്റു രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും നമ്മെ അനുകരിച്ചു് പ്രക്ഷോഭം നടത്തി അവിടേയും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കും. അതിനാൽ നമുക്കു ആദ്യമായി ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താം. ഒരു മേജർഫെഡിനു ന്യായമായി എന്തു ശമ്പളമാണു് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു് നോക്കിയാൽ ന്യൂ൦ രൂപാ ധാരാളം മതിയെന്നു് കാണാം. ഈ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് പറയുന്നതിൽ വേറൊരു കാര്യം കൂടിയുണ്ടു്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ നല്ല നിലയിൽ കഴിയാൻ തരമുള്ളവർ ശമ്പളം മോഹിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് വരാതിരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിക്കൂടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

നല്ല വരവുള്ള ഒരു വക്കീൽ, ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യസേവനത്തെ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു മാത്രമായിരിക്കണം. ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കിട്ടും എന്നുള്ള കരുതലാണെൽ ആകത്തുക്കവുണ്ണം ഒരിക്കലും ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിവയ്ക്കരുതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗം ഇക്കൂട്ടക്കായി തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മിക്ക വക്കീലന്മാരും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി വരുമെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. (ചിരി) വളരെ തലച്ചോറു ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു പണിയാണു് വക്കാലത്തു്. അപ്രകാരം വലിയ തലച്ചോറു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വക്കീലന്മാർ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളം എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു് ഒന്നു ആലോചിക്കുക!

Police Commissioner.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I see that resolution 64 comes

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly